MEDICAL

ECZEMA!

For the benefit of suffering humanity, I deem it only my duty to give this unsolicited testimony in favor of swift's Specific. My wife has been affilieted with Eczema from infancy, We tried every known remedy, but from a wall. She was also affleted with a periodical nervous leadache, sometimes followed by an intermittent fever, so that her life became a burden to her. Finally I determined to try Swift's Specific. She commenced seven weeks ago. After taking the first large bottle the disease seemed to increase: the burning, itching and inflammation became unbearable. She, however, persevered in the ase of the medicine. After taking the second bottle the inflammation begame unbearable the sore spots dried up and turned white and really, and finally she brushed them off in an impalipable white powder resembling pure sait. She is now taking the sixth bottle; every appearance of the disease is gone, and her flesh is soft and white as a child's. Her headaches have disappeared and she enjoys the only good health she has known in 40 years. No wonder she deems severy bottle of S. S. is worth a thousand times its weight in gold. Any turther information concerning her case will be cheerfully given by herself at her residence, 135 Mullett street, or by me,

JOHN F. BRADLEY, 44 Griswold st.

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eyes, unstop deaf ears and save the dyingProvidence Press.
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Cleanses the
Head. Allays
Inflammation.
Heals Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Hearingand 8 me 11.

A quick Relief.

A Positive Cure. HAY-FEVER CREAM BALM has gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Sond for circular. ELX BROS. Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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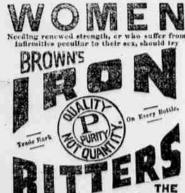
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Mass. Figuration Balini, F. Forwell Ave., Milwauhes, Win, edys, under date litters, and it has been
more than a dootor to me, having curred me of the
waskines ladies have in life. Also curred me of Livcr Complaint, and now ray complexion is clear and
good. Has been beneficial to my children. Be
Genuine has above trade mark and created red lines
on wrapper. Take no other, Made only by
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A SPECULATION CONCERNING THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

QUIET TIMES AT THE CAPITAL

A WESTERN VIEW OF SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER.

REMOVING THE CARBUNCLES

Senator Beck's Good Opinion of the President.

WARD AT GRANT'S FUNERAL.

Judging by the way in which Senator Beck talked to a reporter of the St. Paul Globe, he is not likely to engage in any war upon the Administration, as

some of the gossips have scandalously represented. Sald Mr. Beck : "What do I think of the administration of President Cleveland? It is moving on well, sir. Don't you think it is? Certainly; any fair-minded person must acknowledge as much. The refusal to accept the Dolphin from Shipbuilder Reach shows that no more inferior boats are to be palmed off on the Gov-ernment, and that if we are to have a navy it shall be first class. This affair shows that a healthier tone pervades this department than has existed for some time heretofore. The coast survey investigations and developments also tend to show pretty conclusively that the new regime is thoroughly in for reform, and that the people are to have their affairs conducted in an economic manner and after strict business princi-ples. The masses appreciate this, too, and are pleased with it. The Presi-dent's attitude in relation to the Indian affairs of the Southwest and his prompt and firm action with the cattlemen and apon the fencing in of the reservation ands are convincing evidence of the man's determination of character in insisting on wise measures of state, and sincerity and honesty of his mo-These are instances of the work of reform which the Government is prosecuting. I think it can be fairly and modestly claimed that we have enered upon the era of reform.

Senator Riddleberger in appearance s a typical Virginian, says a reporter for the Chicago Noves. He is a trifle above the average height, straight as an arrow, with firmly knit muscles and a long and neatly trimmed beard. He has a good though not a large head and a clear, gray eye that reads you through and through. So well preserved and so neat in appearance is he that it is hard to guess whether he is 35 or 45 years ld. There is not a gray hair in his end, and his step is as clastic as that of a boy just out of school. He came here Saturday morning to address the Irish picknickers and I had a pleasant half hour with him before he started half hour with him before he started for the grove. He was very reticent about Virginia polities, and hardly seemed to relish any allusion to the recent osculatory reconcilia-tion Letween himself and Mahone. Mr. Riddleberger has the proper idea for a Virginia Republican to have con-cerning the National Administration. He leoks with away and borror at the He looks with awe and horror at the appointment of Democratic ex-Confederates to Virginia postofflees, and then in the next breath naively tells of his own experience as a Confederate seldier. He says that in Virginia, south of the James River, the negroes are not allowed to vote, and that it is generally conceded to be "a white man's country. 'He smiled sureastically when I mentioned the names of John S. Wise and Fitzhugh Lee, and said that in his country railroad passes were not transferable, and when a conductor found a man riding on a pass that was not issued to him, but to his father, he

pendering over. The death of ex-President Grant at the age of sixty-three calls the attention of the Cincinnati Times-Star to the fact that the Presidents have been, as a rule, long lived men. When a business man dies at the age of sixty-three it is not thought that he died young, but on the centrary that he lived out a pretty Yet Grant died younger long life. than any other President who died natural death, excepting only one. That one exception was Polk, who died at the age of fifty-three, only three months after he retired from the Presi-dential chair. Of course there have been two other Presidents who died at less age than sixty-three, but they lied violent deaths.

Lincoln was only fifty-three when he became a martyr, and Garfield was but in his fiftieth year when Guiteau fired the shot which ended his career. Omitting these, however, from the question, only one other ex-President has died at so young an age as did Grant. Indeed all but six of the Presidents who have died from natural causes had passed their seventieth year, while three were in the eighties, and one, John Adams, had reached the ninety and was rounding out his ninety first year when he received the sum The average ages of Presidents mons. who have died from natural causes has been seventy-four years, and taking into account the two whose lives were shortened by the bullets of the assassing shortened by the bullets of the assassin the average at death of all ex-Presi-dents of the United States has been over seventy-one years. Washington died quite young, much younger than many people suppose, for he was but sixty seven at the time of his death. Only four of his successors dying natural deaths have died so young as he bolk offer-these Grant sixty three Polk, fifty-three; Grant, sixty-three Pierce, sixty-five; Taylor, sixty-seven ing two months younger at the time his death than Washington was John Adams, as before stated, died in its ninety first year. Madison at the uge of eighty-five, Jefferson at eightythree and J. Q. Adams at eighty.

Said a well-known member of Congress to the correspondent of the Clacinnati Telegram in regard to the next meeting of Congress; "It will be the longest session since 1863. The appropriation bills will be fought at every jump by the anti-administration Demoerats, of whom there is quite a respect-able number, while the silver question able number, while the silver question will cause a long and desperate strug-gle. Added to this is the tariff and other measures of general interest, be-sides a lot of new and ambitious mem-bers who will be quite anxious to make their mark during the term of the first Democratic administration in twenty-four years. I also predict that the next session will develope considerable presidential timber. All Dem-ocratic Senators and Representatives believe another Democrat will be elected to the Presidency in 1888, and many of them will, therefore, strive to place themselves in line of promotion." Will there be a strong anti-adminis tration faction?" asked the correspond

Leuisians, and a certain Indianian who is a particular friend of the Vice President. I think the erstwhile dry and uninteresting publication, known as the Congressional Record, will prove to to almost as interesting next winter as the best of Dicken's or Scott's novels. It will be a spicy volume and full of points, now mark my words."

"There are a great many very agreeable people here now," said the genial warden of Ludlow Street Jail to George Parsons Lathrop the other day; "in fact, I may truthfully say that the society in Ludlow Street Jail is better than that of any other institution of its kind in the country. Our most distin-guished prisoner is Ferdinand Ward: Eut he lives in strict retirement and sel dom goes outside of his own apartment Of course you can't expect such a brilliant swindler as Mr. Ward to associate on terms of equality with men who are only a few hundreds or thousands be hind in their accounts." "Did he go to to Gen. Grant's funeral?" I asked. "Certainly he went. He had a carriage and took a couple of deputies with him. I've no doubt they had a window on the avenue and enjoyed themselves hugely. You can see him almost any evening sitting out on the sidewalk with a deputy, smoking and talking. That saloon on the corner of Grand street is also a favorite haunt of his.

Times are quiet enough here now, says the Washington representative of the Pittsburg Chronicle. The Government clerks are going away in shoals to take their vacation, and indeed everybody who can get away is away. There has been a first-class season o what is called "summer opera" at the fine new opera house, which is about the coolest place in town these summer evenings. These entertainments have helped to keep people here who have found the city quite intolerable in July and August in other years. The life of the town has been kept up better than in previous years, and until last week all the hotels have done fairly well. The President's departure was the signal for a great rush northward, and during the coming month it must be admitted that Washington will be dull. The President has definitely fixed the 10th of September as the date of his return, and that may be regarded as the open-ing of the "fall season," for the schools, theatres and churches will begin anew about that time, and the Government people will all be back at their desks.

President Cleveland tells a good story of an interview he had with an anxious fellow-citizen who had called to urge upon him a more rapid decapitation of the offensive Republican partisans. He was an old fellow and very much in carnest. "I'll tell you what it is, Mr. President," said he, thumping his big fist upon the arm of the chair he sat in, "we have got to get rid of the carbancles." "What do you mean, sir?" said the President, not instantly perceiving what the old gentleman was driving at. "I tell you, sir, we have got to get rid of the carbuncles," re-peating himself. "Oh, of course we have," said the President, realizing that his political friend meant the bar-nacles, "of course we have." The President tells the story with much enjoyment. He often refers to the neces-sity of getting rid of the carbuncles

Says Towle of the Beston Traveller: No man in Congress understands the rules of the House as well as Randall. There is not a turn or twist in them which he cannot apply at a moment's notice. This is a tremendous advantage, which he wields over the House with an iron hand. There is no doubt but that the majority of the last House were opposed to Randall's autocratic methods, and that they will be disap-pointed in case Mr. Caslisle reappoints him at the head of the Appropriations Committee. Randall is a thoroughly honest man. No one who has watched his public life will doubt that for a mo-ment, but he is not fitted by nature for the settlement of the Government's appropriations. He is parsimonious. There is a line where economy stops short and parsimony begins. Randall's chief end appears to be to cut the appropriations down to the lowest possible notch before the bill is passed in committee, and then to make a sweep ing reduction all along the line. In stead of lopping off the abuses he makes them suffer equally with the bu-reaus and departments, which it is absolutely necessary should be provided with sufficient funds to carry them over

from one iscal year to the next. This may be retrenchment, but it is neither statesmanship nor good business policy.

The Actor's Daughter. One of the most accomplished young ladies at a Maine summer resort which I recently visited is the daughter of a well-known Boston actor. She is a beautiful girl, but her life is a continual beautiful girl, but her life is a continuat tragedy. Her art and her natural grace are equally fascinating. She recites dramatic passages like a Bernhardt. She sings, plays, and talks brilliantly. Ad-mired she is, and petted she might be, but she refuses attentions. She is a greedy reader. Her books are her companions. And they are not novels, but the classics and historical, biographical and philosophical works chiefly. She is fond of the Greek and Latin poets She devours the Odyssey as rapidly and eagerly as Maude or Mable of the summer hotel skims over a love story. Every pleasant day she goes alone to grove, sits under a tree, and reads for hours. Upon every tree under whose shade she sits she invariably carves with her pen-knife a skull and cross-lones. Nobody knows why. She al-ways wears a grave and melancholy look. She rarely smiles. She is mel-ancholy's own.—[Lewiston (Me.) Jour-A Flip for Flipkins.

Flipkins came down to the club last night with a great problem weighing on his mind. "If I should stand on my head," he

said, coming up to the boys with the air of a man who has got a poser—'If I stand on my head the blood all rushes into my head, don't it?' No one ventured to contradict him. "Now," continued he, triumphantly "when I stand on my feet, why don the blood all rush into my feet?"

"Because" replied Miss Coshanni-gan's brother, because, Flipkins, our feet are not empty."
The boys all laughed, but Flipkins ald he couldn't see any joke .- [Ly un

Union. ELY'S CREAM BALM Was recomnended to me by my druggist as a pre-centive to Hay Fever. Have been using it as directed since the 9th of August and have found it a specific for that much dreaded and loathsome disease. For ten years or more I have been a great sufferer each year, from August 9th till frost, and have tried many a leged remedies for its cure, but Ely Cream Balm is the only preventive I have ever found. Hay Fever sufferers ought to know of its efficacy.
F. B. Ainsworth,

Of F. B. Ainsworth & Co., Publishers Indianapolis, Ind

A BILLBRANS MELODY.

How dear to his heart was the pump in the Where the milk he diluted until it looked blue.

The handle, the spout and the palls that the blackgrand

With a chalky white mixture their bottoms

did strew.

Oh, the old wooden handle. The from bound handle. The worm-exten handle That stood in the yard.

His customers oft. In the day-dawn awaking, Heath his heavy cart runniling along the dim street. And they said, ere they turned for another nap-taking: Al, here comes our fresh milk, so pare and so sweet.

Oh, the oft-lifted handle, The well-stirring handle, The milk-bringing handle That stood in the yard.

And when he grew rich, and a bloated di-He watered his stocks as he'd watered his Till the shareholders, swearing by Priam and

Hector.
Said they'd send him to prison with more of his lik. Then he sighed for the handle, The old faithful handle, The dumb, secret handle

That stood in the yard. —[Boston Budget, OLD DUMPS.

They used to make fun of him at the office. He was a queer old fellow, with a solemn face and what we thought ridiculously polite way. He'd take off his hat when he came in and

"Good morning, gentlemen. I trust I see you all in good health this fine day." And some of the boys would grin, and some would nod-and some wouldn't do anything; but I never could help standing up and bowing, perhaps because that I knew that my mother would have said I ought to do it.

To be sure, he was only on salary ike ourselves, but had been at Rock & Burton's twenty-five years, and young fellows had come and gone, and there he was. And it was gentlemanly of him, I said; and even if he was a little snuff-colored creature with a queer little wig, why, he looked and ould bow like a gentleman, too. I said so once to Merrivale, next desk

to mine; but—well, I didn't try it again. You see, Merrivale was up to everything, dressed elegantly, sneered at everything almost, and I'd come from a country town and he was a city

Nobody was down on "Old Dumps" as he was called, especially after he made us that speech about our conduct to the ladies. Dumps made the speech you know, and it was Merrivale who said the lady only came in to look at him. I'm sure she really wanted to know the way to the street she asked for, and how she colored and hurried at 1. And Dauge with his beauty And Dumps, with his brown wig and stiff ways, looked to me like the gentleman that day, and Merrivale, with his fine curling hair and black nustache and broad shoulders, like the puppy. "The man who calls a blush to the cheek

of a good woman by look or ton-must have forgotten his mother," said Old Dumps . When that lady asked you a civil question she relied on her belief that you were a gentleman, Mr. Merri-vale. When you answered her as you did, and spoke of her as you did, any one could read your insulting thoughts Mr. Merrivale, and you did not even rise from your seat, sir. You proved that she was very much mistaker 'Mean to say that I am no gentle ny' said Merrivale

many said Merrivale
"In this instance, sir," said Old
Dumps, "you certainly have not conducted yourself as one should. Merrivale pulled his coat half-way off

and pulled it on again.

"Pshaw!" he said, "he knows he's safe. There'd be no fun in knocking down an old bag of bones like that.

"Oh, yes, indeed," he replied, smilyou attend to your own business, will you, Old Dumps? I can behave myself without your advice, and that ain't the first woman that's come in just for sort of flirtation. I'm used to just that sort of thing, I am. "Mr. Dumps is right this time," orid I.

"Bah!" said Merrivale, "You're from the country."
"Thank God for it, then, my young

"Thank God for it, then, in figure 1 that you forward I presume 1 friend," said Dumps, and sat down.

After that Merrivale was never even great many every year?"

"No, we do not. Although a large than the boys of the property of the prope half-way civil to Dumps, and the boys followed Merrivale's lead. But I liked the old fellow. When we met in the street I'd take off my hat and shake hands and say some of those polite things that mother used to teach me to

Who were the boys? Why, there was Merrivale, with his darling airs and his way of letting you know that he was a favorite with the women. And Carberry, who didn't care about

style, but knew the city. And Grab, who was hard and shrewd and smart, and had stocks of his own

And Stover, who used to come with

red eyes and headaches and boast that he'd been making a night of it. I was lonely enough in the great city, and I should have liked to have joined company with Dumps and walked home with him from church sometimes, but I was afraid of meeting one of the boys, and I never did. But I would bow to

nim, and we took our hats off to each I had written to my mother that I was doing well and liked my busi-ness, and would be down to see her was doing well and liked my business, and would be down to see her on Sunday, when I was sent for to go into the inner office; and there—I can't go through with it—I can't even remember details, but I was charged with being a thief.

shipping clerks in the hurry of our ness getting the wrong way-bill and surp pick up a Chicago into the inner office; and there—i way-bill and mark a Cincinnati pack age on it. This, you see, would cause the package to be 'short' at one place and 'over' at another. In such a case,

Tou d have to understand our particular business, as well as book-keeping; to know how I was supposed to have done it; but they believed I had of the trouble occurs in the next to the place them of \$400.

They urged me to confess. I was in-noccut, and I said so. Then they told me that they did not wish to be hard on me. I was young. The city was a bad place for boys. They would be merelful and only dismiss me. Only dismiss me without a recommendation.
All I could say had no effect. They had proved me guilty before they ac-cused me, they said, and at last I stag-gered out into the office. The boys

were getting ready to go home. I saw they knew what had happened. "None of you believe this of me?" said! I. "None of you who know me?" "And Merrivale said: "Look here, Forrester, you're very lucky to get off

And Carberry said: "Now, come, we know too much to be fooled. It's always your slyboots of a good young man that does these sort of things." And Grab said: "I say, Forcester. don't talk too much; you'll give youself

And Stover said: "Oh, go take a glass of brandy and water, and don't go on like a girl about it "
And what with shame and rage and grief, I could have died, when out of his dusky corner came little old Dumps, weight, and if the two weights do not

in his little snuff-colored overcoat, and held out his hand.
"Mr. Forrester," he said, "I've pered with."

watched you ever since you've been here. I know what you are. You are incapable of a dishonest act, and, what is more, I will prove it before I rest. The man who respects others always respects himself. The man who rever-THE VISITORS' GUIDE.

heart from breaking under this dis-grace. How shall I tell my mother?'
"Don't tell ker yet," said he. "Wait.
Others shall think of you as I do soon."
Then we went on in silence. He took

me to his own room, where he kept bachelor's hall. He made tea for me and served me with sliced potted beef and thin bread and butter.

The room was a strange, old-fash-ioned place, enough like a room in a story, and there was a miniature of a

young lady in the costume of forty years before on the wall over the man-

tel; and on book shelves old calf-bound

volumes, and on a stand near the fire a prayer-book with the book-mark hang

And it was not until we had done tea

that he said to me, very apologetically after I had called him Mr. Dumps:

"Mr. Forrester, excuse me, but I am not named Dumps. That is the name by which the young men at the store considered it witty to call ms. I con-fess I could not see the wit; but it

rather hurt them than me. I saw by

take. My name is Adams."

it, that I could have cried.

our manner that you had made a mis-

I was so much ashamed of having used the nickname, innocently as I did

But my old friend comforted me.

think but for his sympathy that night I should have taken my own life. I did not believe he could help me even then.

But he did. — I said I could not tell

you just what they accused me of do

ing unless you knew the ins and outs of our business, and I can't tell you

how he did it for the same reason But one day he came to me flashe

have suspected you, and the real cul prit is found. The real culprit is Mer

as plainly as though I had been one, and they never guessed that "Old Dumps" with his suspicions all aroused had played detective and was able to

come to my rescue at the hour of need.

I went dack to my situation, and I ve got on well ever since, but there's more to my story. Think of my dear Old Dumps turning out to be my uncle—

my mother's own brother-and neither

two who were always friends. Think of the little man in the shabby wig and

coat proving to be quite rich and going down into the country to live with his

sister for the rest of his life. In vaca-tions and holidays I go to see them.

They are happy together, and the little ten table is set with the old china, and there is potted beef and jelly, and I am petted like a child. And in my unch's room the old miniature of the young

lady hangs over the mantelpiece, as it did in his New York lodgings. And once he told me its sweet, sad story,

and I knew why the quaint old man I

the office had a more true and tender gallantry than the younger ones, and why they called him Old Dumps.

TRUNKS IN TRANSIT.

An Interesting Chat with a Man

"I suppose you send many singular

ing. You would scarcely credit my word if I mentioned some of the things

dispatched by us from place to place We carry from the smallest to the ver-

largest sized packages. To day we had

a telegram from a party wanting to know if we could ship a seven ton en-gine. On the other hand, we sometimes have packages where the tag is larger

than the package.

In the immense number of package

number of parcels go astray temporarily, we succeed in hunting them up.

and very few are finally lost.

"All the express companies have a system, however, by which baggaze sent astray through any cause, misdirection or otherwise, can be traced to

the place where it went astray, of it damage is done to it the responsibility

for the same can be fixed. Sometime packages are sent to places by absent

ninded shippers marking them with

minded shippers marking them with the name of some person or place they may be thinking of at the moment. This is a frequent cause of trouble, packages getting marked with the right name and the wrong city or State, or vice versa. Again, packages are sent to foreign points, and then we send to those places, inquiring if there is a party there of such r name. Indeed it is quite a common practice for ship

is quite a common practice for ship pers to misdirect packages, though

for packages getting lost. Trouble is occasioned a good many times by our shipping clerks in the hurry of busi-

of the trouble occurs in the making up of package trunks. These, you know, are receptacles in which we put small parcels to keep them safe while being

transported from one place to another."
In case you find a missing package

what do you do?"
"Settle for it if we are to blame. We

never shirk our responsibility in such a matter. The method we pursue, after

notify our agent at the point to which the package should have been shipped.

Our agent calls upon the consigned whom we always look upon as the

owner, and gets from him a statement of the value of the missing package

and other particulars, with an asser-ance that the package has not been re-

"Are there many trunks lost."

'Very few, and only once in a great
while is one of them tampered with.

When received we weigh them and put a lead scal on the lock. Thus we

doubly guard against its being tam-pered with. If, on arriving at its des-tination it is not taken, we weigh it again and put it in the department

agree an investigation is made to find out when and where it has been tam-

ceived by him.

making a thorough investigation, is

I would not by any means clair that we are never to blame ourselve

us guessing it. Long ago other pe

had quarreled, and so separated

ing from it.

ences God and honors his mother will do no dishenerable thing." do no dishemerable thing."

He took my hand in his arm, an I. bowing to the others, walked out late the street with me. I heard Grab and Stover and Carberry laugh, but Merrivale gave us a furious look and stoot, white to the lips, looking after us.

"Mr. Dumps," said I, "I thank you for your confidence in me. I deserve it—in this, at least; but it saves my heart from breaking under this dis-Where They Are, When to See Them. and How to Get There.

The Executive Mansion.

The residence of the President, known as the White House, is on Pennsylvania avenue, west of the Treasury initial avenue to visitors every day except Sundays. The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks, trees, shrubbery and fountains. Upon the lot immediately south a concert, open to the public is given every Saturday evening during the summer and early fall, from 5:30 to 7 o'clock, by the United States Marine Band. The Excentive Mansion.

The Supreme Court.

Chamber.

Department of Justice.

The Aqueduct Bridge. The Aqueduct Bridge crosses the Potomac from the foot of High street. West Washington, and connecting with the coals to Arlington and Fort Meyer, on the Virginia bank.

Fort Meyer is situated in Virginia, a short distance northwest of the Arlington House. It is now a station for instruc-tion of officers and men in the Signal Service of the army.

Arlington.

The Arlington House and National Come-tery (epon to visitors every day) are situated on the summit of a hill on the with triumph, and took both my hands and shook them hard, and said; "My dear boy, its all right. I'd watched before and had a clew. Your character is cleared. The firm welcome you back with regrets that they should studied on the summit of a unit of the Virginia shore of the Potomae, afford-ing an excellent view of Washington. It is about four fulles from the Capitol across the Aqueduct bridge. The com-tery comprises about 200 acres and the bodies of nearly 16,000 soldiers from the battle fields of Virginia and the handials at the Capital here review. hospitals at the Capital here repose. rivale, and Stover is his accomplice.

And so it really was. They had doctored my books and meddled with my proofs. They'd made me out a thief

> The Botanical Gardens are open dally from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. They are situated at the foot of Capitol Hill, facing Penn-sylvania arenue, The object of the gar-den become agreemental in Program. den is experimental in floriculture, put lie information and the distribution of rare plants. The disposition of the col-lection is according to a geographical distribution. The strictly tropical plants occupy the central conservatory, and those of a semi-tropical nature are placed in the west range and wing, and all indigenous to countries lying to-ward the South Pole are in the ex-range and wing. During the summer the hardiest plants in boxes are ranged on either side of the main walk, and contribute materially to the beauty of the garden. In the centre of the laws facing the conservatory is the Barfacing the conservatory is the Bar-tholdi fountain, which was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. The fountain, in full play, presents a beauti-ful effect, especially when reflecting the rays of the sun.

Mt. Vernon.

Squares, Circles and Statues. addition to the grounds attached to the public buildings there are a number of beautiful squares and circles in the city.

erectedby the Army of the Tennesses

on K street, at the intersection of Seven-teenth street. The walks are beauti-fully hid out and shaded. In the cenluly ind out and shaded. In the center is the colossal bronze statue of David G. Farragut, first Admiral of the United States Navy, executed by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxle, Washington, D. C., 1880, by order of Congress, at a cost of \$20,000. JUDICIARY SQUARE,

which lies at the head of Four-and-half street, between Fourth and Fifthstreets northwest, is one of the largest in the city. The south portion is occupied by the City Hall. The new Pension build-ing, where the Democratic hangura-tion ball was hold, is now in course of rection on the north side of this

New York avenue southwest of the State Department, is tastefully laid out withwalks, shady trees, shrubbery and rustic fountains. In the centre is the broars statue of General John A. Kaw-lings. It was creeted in 1874 and cest SCOTT SQUARR,

LINCOLN SQUARE

DUPONT UBULE

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

e Supreme Court.

Supreme Court of the United States occupies a room on the eastern side of the connecting building between the rotunda and north wing of the Capitol. It is very unostentations in its furniture and of limited seating capacity. It was formerly used as the Senate Chamber.

Department of Justice,
The Department of Justice is open every
day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 3
p. m., and occupies thempper floors of
a large Senecasione building on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and
Fifteen-and-a-half streets northwest.
The principal object of interest is the
gallery of paintings of the AttorneysGeneral of the United States, which is
in the Attorney-General's office.

Fort Meyer.

The Agricultural Department. Agricultural Department is between the Washington Monument and Smith sonian Institution, near Twelfth street on the line of the Belt Line cars. on the line of the best line cars, it is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m., to 3 p. m. It contains a museum, seed and specimen rooms, etc., and is surrounded by grounds containing rare horticultural collections.

The Botanient Gardens.

Mount Vernon is situated on the Potomac 15 miles below Washington. It can be reached daily except Sunday by the steamer W. W. Corcoran, which leaves Seventh street wharf at 16 o'clock a. in. sharp, returning at 5:30 p. in. The man-lon is situate on and cuntinence overlooking the river and is ones. In visitors. Near the toot of the fredine which leads to the house are the tombs of George Washington and his wife, Martha. Before reaching them the ruins of the old vanit, which originally contained the remains of Washington, are pointed out by the guide. Meals can be obtained on the grounds.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE faces the White House, our Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteen-and-a-half and Sixteen-and-a-half streets northwest. In the centre of this square is Clark Mills equestrian statue of General Androw Juckson. It is colosed and cost \$50,000 M'PHERSON SQUARE

is an Vermont avenue, between I and K
streets northwest. The park is laid out
in concrete walks, with shady trees and
shrubbery. In the centre is the bronze
statue of Major-General James II, Meherson, which cost \$21,500, and was PARHAGUT SQUARE

RAWLINGS SQUARE,

the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues, contains the transcestatic of General Winfield Scat The General is represented in the ful uniform of his rank, mounted on a war charger, at rest, and surveying the field of battle. The stones forming the pedestal are the largest ever quar-ried in this country. The total cos-was \$20,000.

EINCOLN SQUARE
on East Capitol street, one mile east of the
Capitol, is pretifyial out. In the eentre stands the bronze group entitled
'Emancipation.' representing Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth President
of the United States, standing by a
monedith and holding in his right hand
the proclamation of freedom. A stave
kneeling at his feet with manuales
broken, is about to rise. The statue
was creeted by the Western Sanifary
Cammission of St. Louis, Mo., out of
the funds contributed solely by emaneipated citizens of the United States,
declared free by the proclamation of
January 1, 1863.

structed at the intersection of Connecti-cuit, Massachusetts and New Hamp-shire avenues and Nineteenth and P streets northwest. In it is the status of Rear-Admiral 8, F. Dupont in heroda-bronze. Its cost was \$17,200, erected by the Government. PRANKLIN SQUARE

is between Thirteenth and Fourteenth and I and K streets northwest. This square

was purchased by the Covernment of is 25 in order to seems control of a lin-spring, the water from which is still area for dicking purposes at the Execu-tive Marsion. The square is plants with a pleasing variety of originality trees and shrubs.

ORDERNE HOUSE

the intersection of Massachusetts and Maryland avenues northeast, contains the colousal bourse equistrian status of Major General Nathaniat Greene, Which cost \$20,000. WASHINGTON CHICLES

Twenty-third street and Pennsylvania avoide northwest, contains the eques-trial statue of General George Wash-legion by Clark Mills, erected at a cost of \$50,000. The statue was east out of guns donated by Congress.

the small space to the south of the Ma morial Littleran Church, near the cor-ner of Fourteouth street and Massachu setts avenue northwest. There is the the Lather Statue Association, in com-memoration of the 400th anniversay of his birth. It cost \$5,000.

THOMAS CHULE

at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont aventes and Fourteenth street. Recontains the equestrian bronze statue of General George H. Thomas, creeted by the Army of the Cumber-land at a cost of \$50,000. PROFESSOR BENRY'S STATER.

ituated about 200 feet north of the west
wing of the Smithsonian Institution,
facing south, is the bronze statue of
Professor Joseph Henry, first, secretary
of the Smithsonian Institution. The
statue, which was unveiled in 1883, was
creeted by the Government at a cost of
§15,000. PROFESSOR HENRY'S STATCE.

THE MARSHALL STATUE. Near the foot of the Capitol building is the brouze statue of John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the United States. It cast \$40,000, and represents the sub-ject as scated in his gown and expound-ing the law.

THE PEACE MONUMENT, Near the western entrance of the Capitol grounds is the Monument of Peace. It was designed by Admiral Porter and erected from subscription started by him in 1865. It commemorates the dicers, seamen and marines who fell during the late war. It is in marble and it cost \$21,000. The pedestal and platform, costing \$20,000, were paid for out of an appropriation by Congress.

GREENOUGH'S WASHINGTON, reenough's statue of Washington, repre-senting him in a Roman togacis situated in the park at the cast front of the Capitol, It cost \$44,000, appropriated by Congress. In front of the City Hall, at the head of Four and a-half street, facing south, is the murble statue of Abraham Lincoln. It was erected in 1866 by Congress and cost \$15,000.

treasury Department, on Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania, avenue, is a three-stary building of Grecian Ionic architecture, with basement and sub-basement, 408 feet in Jength and 254 feet in width. It is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a.2m. to 2 p. m. State, War and Navy.

Treasury Department.

The State Department building, which in cludes also the War and Navy Departments, is situated wes cludes also the War and Navy Departments, is situated wes of the White House and is oper to the public daily from 9:30 a m. to 2:30 p. in., excepting or Thursdays, when only member of the Diplomatic Corps are admitted, and Saturdays, when during the session, Members of Congress only are thus privi-leged. The Interior Department.

between Seventh and Eighth and F and G streets northwest,

The General Postoffice. The General Postoffice, standing directly opposite the Patent Office, between E and F streets, is open to the public daily from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. The building is of Corinthian architecture, and its erection was begun in 1839,

ig, better known from the pur-pose for which it was originally creeted as the Patent Office, in cluding also the Indian Office and General Land Office, ite

The Army Medical Museum. The Army Medical Museum, orig

as Ford's Theatre and me as routs incure an incur memorable by the assassinate of President Lincoln, is sit ated on Tenth street, between and F streets, and is occupie by the Surgeon-General. It a place of great historic inter at and open every day except Sunday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. The house directly opposite, No. 546 Tenth street, is where Mr. Lincoln was taken after he was shot and where he died the next morning.

The Navy Yard,

Yard is situated on the Anacostia at the terminus of Eighth street southeast, and is reached by the cars of the Washington & Georgetown Rallway; also by the herdles. It is open every the herdles. It is open every day except Sunday from 7 a.m. to sunset. Near the Navy Yard gate, on the east side of Eighth street southeast, and between G and I streets, are the Marine Barracks, open during the same bours.

The Smithsonian Institution

The Smithsonian Institution and Nationa Museum, objects of great in Museum, objects of great interest to all strategers, are situated in the Smithsonian grounds which occupy 52½ acres, extending from Seventh to Twelfth streets, and from B street north to B street south. The Smithsonian grounds proper, on which the buildings are beated, consist of 25 acres set apart in the southwest corner of the main reservation. They are open daily from 9 a. They are open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Washington Barracks . Barracks, formerly the U. Arsenal, open from sunrise

Arsenal, open from sunrise to sinest, occupy a level tract of land be dering on the Potomac, twelve feet above high water, at the extreme southern point of the city. It is accessible by the Seventh and Ninth street cars. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and entered through massive gates swing on heavy guns. The garrison consists of foot and fishing batterles, which drill every morning. All contents of content is given by the Thipt Artillery Band on Monday, Wednesday and Friday aftermons of each week, from 550 to 650 p. m. Dress paralle every evening at seven relicions. The magazines are on the Anacostia, Guard seven o'clock. The magazines are on the Anacostia. Guard mount every morning.

Government Printing Office. The Government Printing Office and Bind err is situated on the southwest corner of H and North Capito most conveniently by the cars of the Columbia-Street Bailway. It is open to visitors from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. and the entrance is on North Capitol street.

Corcoran Art Gallery.

The Corcoran Art Gallery is on the north-rast corner of Seventeenth this open from October to May from 10 a, m. to 4 p. m., and all other seasons from 0 a. m. to 4 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays being free days, (m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays an admission tee of twenty-five cents is charged.

Onk Hill, Georgetown, is open from sun-rise to sunset every day, ex-cept Sundays and holidays. It is reached by the Metropolitan

Cemeteries.

and Pennsylvania avenue cars. The Congressional Cometry, connervery day, except Sanday, is accessible to within the distance of half a mile by the Pennsylvania avenue cars and the berdies. It is on the banks of the Anacostia. Rock Creek Cemetery, open every day, except Sanday, is reached by the Seventh streat cars. The National Military Cometery lies east of Book Creek and adjoins the Soldiers Home, Glenwood Cemetery, at the head of Lincoln avenue, is one mile and abalf north of the Capitol and reached from the Columbia Street Hallway. Mount Olivet Cemetery is on the line of the Columbia turpike, half a mile north of the castern terminus of the Columbia Street Railway. Graceland Cemetery Bes at the terminus of the Columbia Street Railway east.

Covernment Insune Asylum The Covernment Hospital for the Insure is situated on the high ridge at the confluence of the Potomac and Amacodia rivers, and is accessible to within the distance of one mile by the Pennsylvana avenue cars and the Amacodia and Potomac street railway. The general visiting days are Welnesdays from 2 to 6 p. mi, and the asylum is open to friends of the inmates every day except

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Teentracted a fearful case o follood poison in 1885, I was treated by some of this best plystelans in Atlanta. They used the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought our becommism and impaired my digestive organs. Every joint in me was swollen and full of pain. When I was given up to die, my physicians thought it would be a good time to test the virtue of Swift's Specific. When I counteneed taking 8. S. S. the physician said I could not live two weeks under the ordinary treatment. He commoned to give me the medicine strictly assorting to directions, which I continued for sweral months. I took nothing clse, and commoned to improve from the very first. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the meers, which the doctor said were the most trightful he had ever seen, began to head and by the 1st of October, 1884, I was a well man again. I am stronger new than I ever was before, and weigh more. S. S. S. has saved me from an early grave.

LEM McCLENDON.

Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the Chess-Carley Company for some years, and I knew the above statements to be true. At the time he bears taking swift's Specific he was in a horrible condition. I regard his cure almost miraculous. W. B. CROSBY, Manager. Chess-Carley Co., Atlanta Division, Atlanta, Ga., April 18, 1885.